SPRING AND SUMBER.

out fashiounble, most fast, best fitting, be t made, briged assortment of CLETHING and FUR TIBLISH y made, and at less prices than any other o tablishedty, go to F. B. BALDW N.

Store in the city. Nos. 70 and 72 B overy. excest stock, litrgest assortanent of Chottinka and Fen Joobs, rendy made, and at less prices than any other o sent in this city, go to The largest Sicre in the city. Nos. 70 and 72 B b The Custom Room and Children's Department not ex-

> KNOX'S Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats New Ready

No. 212 Broadway, cerner of Fulton-st.,
PRICE Form Pollasts.
Knox's undivided siteution is given to the manufacture and sale of Hatz, and he will not permit an inferior article to leave his establishment.

ANNIVERSARY HATS. The largest and most elegant variety of Fashionable Have and CAPS, for Gents and Children, in the city. The Clergy sup-pired at a discount.

Kellogo, No. 381 Camil-st.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Faiton-st.

Have the pleasure of announcing an addition to their Boys' Spring Coursing.

Boys' Spring Clothing,
of several
Entirely New Stiles of
Suits for the Drawing room,
Suits for the Prometade,
Cherchelining Ac., &c.
They also irrite attention to their immense stock of seasonable
Clothing of Cherleness, their Urder and Furnishing Departments, and their
Chert Prices in EveryDepartment.
Researe & Raynond,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Futlon-st.,
and No. 214 Broadway, under Museum.

TO QUARRYMEN.

Those who want to make a good thing out of Stone (not idelatrously) have an opportunity to do it now. On Wednesday, next some 60 odd Lors are to be sold at auction y Mr. Bleecker. About half of the parcel less valuable bedding stone upon it, which will compensate the quarriers for its removal. The lots, when cleared, will take rank at once with the valuable property around there, which is held at very high prices. The plot is part of the Gouvernour Phillips Estate, and comprises 13 full city lots: 22 on 33d-st. and 11 on 45th-st., nearly opposite the preperty of Mr. C. Mutray. A good opportunity for prontable contracts in building materials is here offered the needhanic, with a winable real estate investment. The terms of sale will be liberal, and mortgages taken for five years.

DAY'S VULCANITE.

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN TROUDGEDLY TESTED,
and Is now in the by over one hundred concerns and practical
persons, and is invariably pronounced superior to the ordinary
"Hard Robber" and "Hard Gutta Perchs," and is believed to

be the very best ever made.

It is used as a substitute, in many cases, for Ivery, Horn,
Whalebone, Toracles Shell, Bone, Bard Wood, Brass Copper,
and all the other agetals, and for many purposes is faund superfor

and all the other inctals, and for many purposes is facind experier to any other substance.

I have the most salecusive manufacturing facilities, and its production will be explaint to the demand, and being out of the reach of repactors patent speculators, the public will be undisturted in its use and application for the thomsand and more purposes to which its peculiar properties are so periodly adapted.

I am now selling to the combinators their stock at the caliterinely low price of One Deliars possible but for many years my Vulcanite will cost more; yet, as the article in very strong, clastic, and tough, only a small quantity is required to importure the tentuck.

It is as easily worked as any other substance, and for many

uses by ordinary known means. All Mechanics, Manufacturer, and Inventors who desire to use this invaluable contribution. human wents (and to their pockets) will be instructed in the

homms would (and to their process) while a material is best mode of working and applying it.

My intention is to supply all trades and uses with the stock in the rough, at low prices, to bring it into universal use, and give use a large business in supplying it.

HORACE H. DAY, No. 28 Courtlandt-st. New-York, April 28, 1860.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STRARNS & MARVIN.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STATE.

AN ENTIRE NEW STATE.

Designed for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best Machine ever produced. Price only \$110.

Family Sewing Machines, of new styles, at \$75 and \$50.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Brosdway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

"We prefer them for family use."- Tribune.
"They are the favorities for families."- Times.
Othics. No. 305 Broadway, New-York. WILCOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE. "Is a public benefaction."—[Boston Transcript.
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—[Phil. Eve. Jour Price #30. Salesroom No. 506 Broadway, opp. St. Nicholas

SEWING-MACHINES.-GEORGE B. SLOAT & Co.'s celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sew Macrines. G. H. Collins, No. 430 Broadwa

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine work; also, highest Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jersey State Fair, &c., &c. Agents wanted. Office, No. 538 Broadway.

GLASS SHADES! GLASS SHADES!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

DEPOT, No. 23 Plattest.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING

Polar breezes constantly circulating through these Refrigera-tors, which are warranted to keep Fish. Fieh, and Fruits, each article retaining its peculiar flavor. In fact, it is the only perfect preserver. BRANHALI, HNDGE & Co., No. 442 Broadway.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON. CHILTON ON THE UROTON.

The Dispinson Filter manufactured by McKennia & O'Hara is the kind of porous Filter to which I silinded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the Filtering medium, to be an excellent articles for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only required to be reversed equally to insure its action.

JAKER, CRIATON, M. D., Chemist,

For sale by

Corner of 4th and Mercensta.

STODART PIANOS, GRANE, and Picalo. Grane, Square, warrions No. 506 Broadway. The best manufactured.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed Bogs, Roaches, Anis, Garden lusseds, &c., without Foison.

Exterminate Rats, Mice, and all Vermin.

Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by centract. Bassics & Park, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 428 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocors.

Beware of imitations.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female In-stitute, N. Y.: "Thave been afflicted with Broncintis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches," RROWS' BRONCHELL TROCHES, or Cough Losenges, are for sale throughout the United States. Sold by all Draggists.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER .- This OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beacheld character is attested by those smalls and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medichal Spring Water new in use. The shoots infractance comes which it has performedised as to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very namy diseases which ordinary remedies fall to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, appeared many of the diseases to which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. Bosywick, Sole Agent, No. 574 brondway, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced Norse and Fernale Physician, has a Soothing Since for Children Territing, which group is different to process of Feething by softening the gome and reducing all inducing—will olley all pain and is sure to regulate the nowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and reflied and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States, it is an old and well-tried remedy.

None genuine unless the far shalle of Curtis & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Bruggists throughout the world.

PURE KENTUCKY BOURBON, SALV RIVER DISTILLERIES,

The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller; the brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its apperior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public.

Sold by every Druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.

Chamist and Druggist, Nos. 161, 320, 511, and 356 Broadway, N.Y.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USERVIL IN RVERY HOUSE.
FOR SAIR EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address. Box No. 3,000.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Cu taneous Eruptions, Pimpies, Blotches, &c., are spendily remove by these remedies. The Salve gives a clearness and transparency to the complexion, and the Fills purify the blood of these im-parities which disfigure the face.

THE ILLUSIVE WIG.—An entire novelty; part age unstalushle. Made only by CLIMERUAH, No. 200 Broadway,

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—If you wish good FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES, COTS, COMPOSTRES, BLANKETS &C., cheep, go to Willam's, No. 304 Hudson-et., corner of Houston.
All goods warranted as represented.

!! AQUARIA!! AQUARIA!! J. GERASON & Co., manufacturers and dealers in Aquanta. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of Plants, Fishes, Pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE NEW STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

E. ANTRONY, No. 5el Broadway.

Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamps. Photographic materials or smatters and the trade. WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and SHELL

COMBS, repaired in the best manner by the finest London, Geneva, and Paris workmen, at GRORGH C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE These with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture.
Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing
Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages,
Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Cars, and all surficial appliances, by
Mansa & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church.

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY. The elegant St. Roat Metropolis, having been thoroughly overheaded during the past Winter, and received four new boilers, by the Allafre Works, will resume her regular trips in the Fall River Trus (Tuesday) EVENING.

# New Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1860.

Republican National Convention .. CHICAGO, MAY 16.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a gustanty for his good fatth. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

A shocking calamity occurred near Camden, S. C., on Saturday last. A party of boys and girls on a pic-nic were drowned in a mill-pond. Nineteen bodies had been recovered, and it is thought ten more, making twenty-nine in all, perished.

A horrible tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon near Easton, Penn. An aged and highly respectable farmer, named Thomas Richardson, was attacked by two of his laborers, and horribly beaten to death. One of his sons came to his assistance, and being threatened, as also the rest of the family, with death, he procured a double-barreled gun, and shot both of the men dead.

Last evening, Rev. Daniel Worth, late of North Carolina, addressed a large audience in the City Assembly Rooms, on the subject of his recent indietment and conviction in his native State for selling some cories of Helper's Impending Crisis. The discourse was well delivered, and was listened to with profound attention. A collection was taken up in his behalf.

The Anniversaries began in good earnest last evening, and will be followed up with spirit throughout the week. We print this morning the proceedings of the annual meetings of the friends of the Union Theological Seminary, the Incbriate Reform Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Seamen's Friend Society, and the Magdalen Benevolent Society. In most instances, the meetings were not largely attended.

The Common Council have resolved, in response to a mercantile petition, to direct the Mayor to invite the young Prince of Wales to come on from Canada, and pay a visit to this city as the guest of the Corporation. If he accepts the invitation, it is to be hoped that, while he may be treated with all the courtesy due to his rank and expectations, he will not be made the recipient of the peculiar honors so often bestowed upon strangers of disinction by the municipality of this city.

The first official commentary on the Charleston Convention was presented to public notice in the Senate at Washington yesterday. The commentators were the two Senators of Mississippi, both of whom solemnly renewed their yows of fidelity to Democracy of the seceding stripe, and declared that they preferred the defeat of the party to the election of an advocate of Squatter Sovereignty-a preference in which they are likely to be gratified. They both laid down the doctrine that there is no difference between slaves and any other kind of property. Mr. Davis appears to have been clear and logical in his argument, and moderate in language. His speech will well repay a careful ex-

The City Inspector had the assurance vesterday to inform the Board of Health that since the 1st of January the mortality of this city had been 1,819 in excess of that for the same period last year, and that of these deaths there was an increase of 1,000 from searlet fever alone. This excessive and wholly uncalled-for mortality, the City Inspector asserts is attributable to the nostrums which incompetent physicians administer to their patients. Were the consequences less serious, we might laugh at this official; but the truth is, he, or the system which he represents, is responsible for this frightful waste of life. While pretending to clean the streets, he knows that the work has not been done, though a large share of the expenses of his Department have been absorbed in the maintenance of political hirelings; that the entire organization of which he is the head is rotten from center to circumference, and that it is maintained only as a place of refuge for the seedy retainers of our present corrupt Common Council. Hence we find the latter utterly ignoring the contract for cleaning the streets, in order to perpetuate the expensive and murderous system now in practice, which, by official showing, has already largely swelled the bills of mortality, and if allowed to be continued during the Summer, may breed a pestilence in the city.

The House vesterday, by a very decided vote, resolved to close the general debate in Committee on the Tariff bill this day at I o'clock. The bill will then, we presume, be considered by sections, being open to propositions of amendment and to five-minute speeches, pro and con, on each; but the making of Buncombe speeches on it practically ended to-day. Two or three days may be spent on the details; but we trust the bill will have its third reading and pass before the close of the week.

It is high time. Two and a half Millions of Dollars in specie left this City alone last week to pay for Wares and Fabrics which we could more cheaply-that is, with less labor-have produced at home. Every year exhausts our mines of a portion of their treasure, which goes in payment for gewgaws to Europe, thence never to return. With the most inventive, energetic, enterprising

financial policy. Mr. Sherman's bill now before the House is very moderate in its imposts, specific in its rates, and generally judicious in its details. We trust it may be corrected wherever it needs correction, and put through the House triumphantly. If, then, the Senate shall concur, well and good; if not, we must wait till it will.

The Pony Express reached St. Joseph on Sunday night, in nine days and four hours from San Francisco, bringing dates to April 27. Emigration from China to California has recommenced. It is estimated that drafts to the amount of \$35,000 were transmitted eastward by this express, which will reach this city twelve days prior to the arrival of the steamer with the treasure to meet them. The Indians between Salt Lake and Carson Valley have stolen thirty horses from the Pony Express Co., which may delay the next arrival. The bill appropriating \$50,-000 for a wagon road from Placerville to Carson Valley had failed to pass the Legislature. The bill to aid the construction of a telegraph across the continent had passed the House. It was reported that a Liberal army had captured Colima and Manzanilla. The Washoe silver mines still absorbed public attention. The Legislature was to adjourn on the 30th ult.

The steamer City of Washington with Liverpoo dates to the 25th ult., and Queenstown the day following. Her advices were anticipated by the arrival of the Bohemian at Father Point on Sunday, and whose news we published by telegraph or Monday morning. The steamer Brazil, from Galway, the 29th ult., arrived at St. John's yesterday. Her advices are three days' later. Heenan had made a formal demand for the champion's belt, through Bell's Life, which paper treats the claim as preposterous, saying that the chances were in favor of Sayers, and that if the referee had witnessed the 37th round he would have awarded Sayers the victory. Sayers had obtained a medical certificate that he would not be able to use his arm for two months or more. The Prince of Wales will not visit Canada before the first week in July. The voting in Savoy will exceed 100,000 in favor of annexation, with only 1,200 mays. It is reported that a plot against the Emperor by Italians had been discovered in Paris, and several arrests had been made. An insurrection had occurred in the French possessions in Africa, but it was represented as a slight affair, and was promptly suppressed. Baron Bruck, it appears, committed suicide. Breadstuffs quiet, but firm. Consols 94 a 95 for money, 95 a 954 for account.

#### THE GERMANS AT CHICAGO.

It is announced that a deputation of three German Republicans from each Free State, and perhaps from some of the Slave States, will be present at Chicago to advise and confer with their Republican brethren as to the selection of our National candidates. We need not say that they will be heartily welcome. "In the multitude of counselors, there "is safety," and our Adopted Citizens are not so fully represented on the lists of regular delegates as to render such supplementary representation superfluous. We are glad that it has been resolved

We assume, of course, that the German Republicans will go to Chicago prepared to hear as well as speak-to consider what seems best to others as well as to set forth what is deemed best by themselves. Friendly counsel is always welcome; dictation might not be so graciously received. Let all hear, and then all will be heard.

We have of late offcuded some good friends by declining to publish appeals to Germans, to Irishmen, &c., with reference to our political conflicts. We do not doubt that party capital might sometimes be made by such appeals; but they are nevertheless wrong and perilous. An American citizen, no matter where born, should tolerate no as a German or Irishman, is to imply that he has not really become one of us, and ought not to be so considered. He who votes in our elections as an Irishman or German has no moral right to vote

-There is one other point on which we desire to be clearly understood. We do not believe in the assumed right of one set of men to live in idleness out of the profits of dram-selling, and impose on the non-selling, non-tippling portion of the community the burden of supporting the drunkards, paupers and idiots thence resulting. Nor do we at all accord with those who hold that the laws and settled policy of our State respecting Sunday may be defied or derided on the naked assumption that they are unconstitutional. On these and kindred points, we freely accord the fullest liberty of opinion and of action, subject always to our common amenability to the laws of the land. No man is more or less a Republican because he agrees with or differs from us on either or both of these tonics. But when any one-German, Irish or native-sees fit to say to us, "If you dare to net upon your convictions respecting Sunday, or "dram-selling, or something else, I and my set will renounce and oppose the Republican "party," our ready answer is-"If your Republi-"canism depends on our acting adversely to our convictions on some matter entirely foreign to "National Politics, you can have very little to re-"nounce; but, be it little or much, you will renounce it just whenever you shall see fit, without "affecting our course on the other matter one hair. 'If we must profess what we do not believe, and "act as we think unconducive to the public good, "in order to secure or retain your cooperation on another matter as to which we agree, the price is more than we can pay, and we must, however reluctantly, pursue our journey alone. Much as we desire your fellowship, we cannot consent to purchase it by a sacrifice of our own earnest convictions."

"Between us be truth!" If these frank ex planations are apropos to nothing actual, they can justly give offense to none. If needed, they are not uttered one moment too soon.

# NEGRO INFATUATION.

A deplocable instance of the mental darkness and obliquity of the African race has just been brought to light. An ebony chattel calling himself William Bracker-a name which probably belongs to his master-most ungratefully tired of working for such hog and hominy as is freely accorded to chattels in the patriarchal State of South Carolinaresolved to commit a grand larceny of his own body and bones, hide, features and wool-as vil-With the most inventive, energetic, enterprising population on earth, comprising a larger proportion of young, aspiring, muscular men, with no vast National Debt nor Standing Army to weigh us down, we are this day enormously in debt abroad, and not likely to pay it off without a change of our freighted with New-England Delegates to the

late Democratic National Convention! We had already heard of jumping "out of the frying-pan "into the fire," and all manner of kindred Catnities: but to attempt to escape from slavery by hiding in a vessel whereof Ben. Hallett and Caleb Cushing had virtual command, goes ahead of any absurdity within our knowledge. Of course, this fugacious mass of constitutional property was seized so soon as he was driven from his hiding-place by hunger; the vessel's course altered, a southwardsteering vessel thereby intercepted, the negro put aboard of her, and returned to Baltimore, when he will be promptly forwarded, at a liberal cost to Uncle Sam, to his master in Charleston. If that negro should ever again be caught aboard of a ves sel chartered by a regiment of Democratic officeholders and office-seekers, in the hope of thus escaping slavery, he will deserve for his stupidity a far severer flogging than his master has now in store

SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, one of the most eminent citizens of Central New-York, died at his residence Utica early yesterday morning. He had been a prominent lawyer and politician in Oncida County for more than forty years, commencing practice at Rome, where he was appointed District-Attorney, and whence he was chosen a State Senator in 1823; removing thence in 1825 to Utica, which has ever since been his home (save that for a year or two he practiced in this City), and whence he was thrice chosen to Congress, where he rose to be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Retiring from Congress in 1836, he was in 1840, on the death of Judge Cowen, appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1847 was made Chief Justice. The remodeling of the Supreme Court by the new Constitution divested him of that post, and he has since remained in retirement. In the morning of his career, he was for some years a partner of Judge Bronson, now Corporation Counsel of our City, between whom and himself the warmest friendship has ever since existed. He was in politics an ardent Democrat of the Adamantine school, and in private life a gentleman of unsullied integrity.

The venerable LITTLETON WALLER TAZE-WELL of Virginia is no more. We believe he was the son of Henry Tazewell, who served Virginia in the Senate at the close of the last century; at all events, he was himself chosen to that body in 1824, and served therein eight years. He was a State-Rights Republican of the school of Nathaniel Macon and Wm. B. Giles, and supported Crawford in 1824, Jackson in 1828, and warmly sympathized with Calhoun and the South Carolina Nullifiers in 1832-3. He censed thereupon to be a supporter of Jackson, and in 1840-1 received the vote of South Carolina for Vice-President-that State relusing to support Richard M. Johnson. Mr. Tazewell was an acute and subtle rather than a great man, and in private life above reproach. He lived to the age of 85, but has for twenty years been almost wholly withdrawn from public life.

The Journal of Commerce is very zealous in con demning Mr. Bowen for discharging the duties of General Superintendent of Police at the same time that he is President of the Police Board. Such a cumulation of offices The Journal regards as highly improper. And yet only the other day it louding lectured the Board for not having chosen Mr. Pilsbury President, in order that he might ex officie perform the work and get the pay of General Superintendent. It makes a great difference whether it is your bull that gores my ox, or my ox that gores your bull.

By what right does Mr. Augustus Schell make use of the U. S. revenue cutter Harriet Lane to carry himself and his special followers to the Democratic Convention at Charleston ? Is it for that use that the vessel is maintained by the Government? Or will Mr. Schell tell us that his appeals to him in any other character than that of | business at Charleston was to prevent smuggling? merican citizen. To regard and address him If so, we would like to know whether it was a successful voyage.

### Methodist Episcopal General Conference,

SIXTH DAY.

SIXTH DAY.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 7, 1860.

The call of the Conference, which was interrupted on Saturday by the adjournment, was resumed.

A successful effort was made to reconsider the action of the Conference on Saturday in the matter of appreciatives Committee on America and the Chair was pointing a Committee on Appeal's, and the Chair was ordered to appoint a Committee of seven to prepare a code regulating the disposal of all appeal cases, and re ort to-morrow.

Bishop Morris presented the answer of the British

Weslevan Conference to the Methodist Episcopa

Wrsteyan Conference to the Memodist Episcops Conference of America.

The address, among other congratulations, expresse warm satisfaction at the existing sentiment in the American Church on the subject of Slavery; also communication from the same Conference to the Bishops of the American M. E. Church, regretting their mability to send a deputation to the present Conference, and expressing the hope that such a deputation will be sent in 1861. The letter also acknowledges the will be sent in 1861. The letter also acknowledges the receipt of a communication from the Rock River Conference on the subject of Slavery, but declining to take any action thereon from deference to its American brethren. The letter also expresses the hope that the American Church will take such action as shall finally separate itself from all connection with that institution. Bishop Morris also presented an address from the pastors of the Annual Conference of France and Switzerland, held at Paris June 22, 1855. The address gives a favorable report of the progress of Methodism on the European continent, not witnestanding the constituted authorities have incited the ignorant nonulation

inted authorities have incited the ignorant population against them, in many instances, amounting to seriou persecutions. The Church is making rapid progres oward Italy, and hopes that the work in France may till have a claim upon the sympathics of the America Church.

On motion of Mr. Sheer, the Committee on Corre pondence was instructed to inquire and report in regard to the statement that the British Conference land been memorialized by the Rock Kiver Annual Conference. Bishop Morris presented a memorial from Dr. S Luckey, which was read, in favor of establishing a

Church, to consist of the Bishops and one delegate from each Annual Conference, to be appointed every four years, which shall hold annual sessions, and shall have general jurisdiction over the various temporal matters of the Church, including the power to investigate all charges against the Bishops and to try the same, as well as the preachers, subject to an appeal to and a revisal by the General Conference, as well as a general superintendency of the Book Concern and of the Missionary Committee. The memorial proposes so to elect the Executive Conference that three fourths of each body shall be perpetuated in the succeeding

seven, to consider and report at an early day.

The Chair announced as the special committee to prepare a plan for the disposal of appeals: Messrs Moody, Clark, Nelson, Hitchcock, Porter, Griffiths, and Reddy.

one.

The memorial was referred to a select committee of

Adjourned.

Seventy-three petitions for a change of the Slavery Rule, and two against, were presented to-day.

Norfolk, Monday, May 7 1860.

The venerable Littleton Waller Tazewell, formerly
U. 8. Senator, and Ex-Governor of Virginia, died here on Sunday, aged 85. Shocking Accident.

Death of Ex-Gov. Tazewell of Va.

THE LATEST NEWS.

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Presidential Speculations.

From an Occasional Correspon WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7, 1860.

Wade is looming up on the Republican side. He seems to be the second choice of both Conservatives and Radicals. His friends claim that he has the Jackson and Taylor qualities, which would give him great popular strength; and that his Homestead leadership in the Senate would make him strong in the Northwest, and with Germans. Many Pennsylvania members assert that he would earry their State easily.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7, 1860. THE TARIFF.

The Tariff speeches in the House were able and effective. The debate will close on Mr. Morrill's bill in Committee to-morrow at I o'clock, when the voting will commence.

Mr. Sherman made an interesting exposé of the state of the finances, and the errors which the Administration had fallen into in its estimates of revenue and expenditures.

He was followed by Major Schwartz, who vindicated himself from the charges made against him by the President in The Constitution newspaper. He had known Mr. Buchanan for thirty-six years, and had been one of his firmest supporters during most of his public career. All he asked of him now was fairness and truth, something which very few of his faithful friends have received at his hands.

The remarks of Mr. Grow were in support of Mr. Morrill's bill, and were most eloquent and effective. He analyzed the estimates of Secretary Cobb, and showed if those of receipts were realized and the expenses did not exceed his estimates, there would still be a deficit on the 1st of July, 1860, of \$1,000,000, with \$20,000,000 Treasury notes unredeemed, and over \$24,000,000 of public debt falling due before July, 1868. The public debt in July, 1857, was \$25,000,000, and in July, 1860, it will be \$65,000,000. The current expenses of next year will be not less than \$55,000,000, while the revenue, under the present tariff, will not exceed \$60,000,000. There must be a change of tariff to raise the revenue necessary for Government expenses. This bill provides for that change, and does so in a manner to foster and protect our own industry in all its branches of manufacture, griculture, and mechanic arts.

Mr. Blair followed in a powerful argument for Mr. Morrill's bill, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Maynard and others till a late hour.

MESSES, DAVIS AND BROWN.

In the Senate, Jeff. Davis made an extreme Southern Slave Code speech to a crowded auditory. His rival, Mr. Brown, who is suspected of secretly favoring Mr. Douglas before any Southerner except himself, took exceptions to some points. Mr. Davis indorses the secession of his friends from the Charleston Convention. It is not generally known that he owes his first seat in the Senate to Mr. Brown's appointment, when the latter was Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Davis ignores this fact in all his biographies. Of course, Mr. Brown naturally thinks such conduct a little ungrateful. Both are squinting at Richmond, in the hope of getting elected in the House.

Mr. Chingman followed in reply to Mr. Davis, but did not conclude his remarks.

THE UTAH JUDGSHIP. Mr. Willson, present United States Attorney for the Territory, and R. P. Flenniken, are said to

have been named as Judges for Utah. GEN. SCOTT. Gen. Scott is still in town, and is expected to

remain till after the reception of the Japanese, in rder to add to the grandness of the occasion.

THE UNION CONVENTION. John Minor Botts is at the National, probably on his we to the Baltimore Union Convention, where he will be a powerful competitor with Sam Honoton : 1 John Bell for the nomination.

ME SARDINIAN MISSION. · Mission bill passed the House toracy any opposition, and without day. depate .

SHINGTON, Monday, May 7, 1860. Special Dispate. The N. Y. Tribune.

THE S CESSION AT CHARLESTON. The course of the seceders at Charleston is yet a

subject of much speculation. The better opinion is that the Convention at Richmond will attempt no nomination, but that most of the delegates, excepting, perhaps, South Carolina, will appear at Baltimore, either to co-operate with the action there, or to bolt as before in a certain contingency,

The Douglas managers dislike and denounce this programme, but will have no right or power to exclude the delegates originally elected by the same authority as themselves, and holding similar credentials. Besides, it is quite probable, if the issue be directly made, their constituents will return the same men. In any event, it seems clear that Mr. Douglas is precluded from a nomination, even if the seceding States should be represented by new delegates, because while they may condemn the act of secession, they will not take as a candidate a man who was the cause of the schism. The Democracy will ultimately harmonize on a candidate, though the cotton States will adhere to their platform at Charleston.

The Republican party never needed more wisdom and moderation than now, for any error at Chicago will be seized upon to make a new rally.

THE UNION CONVENTION. Erastus Brooks and others are here, urging Sam

Houston for the nomination at their Constitutional Convention. Although only eight months ago he emphatically repudiated Americanism, banks, internal improvements, protective tariff, and, as distinctly approved of the whole policy of Mr. Buchanan in a speech at Nagadoches.

#### SURVEYOR HART'S EXODUS. Surveyor Hart's real motive for his sudden

exodus to Europe was an apprehension of being summoned before the Covode Committee. Evidence to that effect, and involving others in the same course of evasion, will be submitted to the House for its order in the premises. Mr. Wendell's testimony established the fact that he expended between \$30,000 and \$40,000 to carry the English bill, part of which has been traced, and the rest in a fair way of discovery. THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

The evidence of Simeon Johnson to-day furnishes another link in the chain proving that the Lecompton Constitution was made here, and sent to Kansas by an Administration agent.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, May 7, 1860.

An address to the seceders from the Coarleston Convention, showing the urgent necessity for their return to the National Democratic Convention at the adjourned meeting in June, was in circulation to-day for the signatures of members of Congress. The movement is intended to forestall the meeting of Conventions in the seceding States to sapply the vacancies occasioned by a withdrawal of delegates.

The Washington Navy Yard is being put in a better condition than it has been for years past, and extensive arrangements are there being made for the reception of the Japanese Embasey.

The number of delegates passing through Washington their way to Baltimore, to attend the Constitutional Union Convention, is larger than was anticipated. All the States will be represented, except those of the Pacific coast.

of the Pacific coast. It is supposed that not more than about twenty Republican Members of Congress will attend the Chicago Convention.

#### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, May 7, 1860. The calleries are crowded. A large number of ladies

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) offered a resolution to admit Governors of States to the privileges of the floor. Referred to the Library Committee. A private bill for the relief of Israel Johnson was

passed.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) presented a remonstrance of patentees and mechanics against such an alteration of the patent laws as shall take from the applicants the right of appeal from the decision of the

Commissioner.

The bill to settle the titles of certain lands set apart for the use of half-breed Indians in Kansas was taken

up and passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) presented resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the
Homestead bill and against the discrimination proposed
against foreigners. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis a resolutions came up.

Mr. DAVIS said his resolutions were little more
than a mere announcement of the principles of the Constitution. The present difficulties were the same which
the formulars of the Government had to connoce. He

sitution. The present difficulties were the same which the founders of the Government had to compose. He would not argue about matural and inherent right, but would plant himself on the Constitution, which all have sworn to support. When the tempter entered the garden of Eden, he was the first teacher of the higher law. From the effect of the introduction of that higher law. From the effect of the introduction of that higher law came sin and death. Why then talk of natural rights? Who was to sit as Judge to try them? The Constitution was the law of every American, and he argued that no question outside of the forms of law, and order was contained in it. One great source of difficulty was the theory that this was a government of one people instead of a compact between separate sovereignties. This desire of separate and independent communities brought about the early settlement of this continent. The Decharation of Independence was not for the Colonics united, but for them separately, and the Constitution was not adopted by the mass of the people, but by the States severally. This was further sustained by the circumstance of the irregular period at which the Constitution was not adopted by the different States. He read from the debates of the New-York Legislature, and the Legislatures of other States on the ratification of the Constitution, to support his views, wherein ground is taken that the States could at any time when it was necessary resume the powers which they lad delegated to the Government. He referred to Cotton as the great bond of the mion-hetween the States, which was important to the manufacturers of the North. The diversity of position of the two sections rendered a free interchange of commodities necessary. How surprising, then, that this book should receive the commendation of a large number of Northern Representatives which found fault because the South used the surplus proceeds of Northern amunifactories. The South demanded protection, first, because it was its rights; second, because it was era manufactories. The South demandes first, because it was its rights; second, befirst, because it was its rights; second, because it was
the duty of the General Government. Mr. Davis read
many distinguished authorities to show that no power
was given to the General Government to coerce the
States, and that the idea of a community of independence prevailed among the leading men of all sections at
the formation of the Government. He also asserted
that the General Government had no power to limit the
importations of any State. If it be a protective duty
by which the States are taxed, by what right is
siave property to be deprived of this protection?
On this issue, after days of discussion, they saw the
Democratic Convention broken up, and the party
uniting joyfully for ifs tuneral. He had faith, nowever, that the Democracy still lived, that it would
honestly meet the issue, and that the masses of the ever, that the Democracy still lived, that it would honestly meet the issue, and that the masses of the country would sustain it. The Whig party had ceased to live. Differing with it on the points at issue, he would render homage to its faithful adherence to what it thought right. Then came the Radical party, which sought to overturn the Constitution. Thus it was that many members of the old Whig party were acting with the Democracy now as the only Conservative party. He trusted the hopes of the Conservative element would not be disappointed, and thanks to Providence believed it would revive and reunite. Mr. Davis referred to the fourth and fifth of his resolutions, which he believed it would revive and reunite. Mr. Davis referred to the fourth and fifth of his resolutions, which asserted the right of slave property to protection in the Territories, and the duty of Congress to see that this protection was afforded. He stood half-way between those who asserted the absolute power of Congress over the Territories, and squatter-sovereignty men. Congress had power to establish temporary Governments in Territories. He read judicial al authorities to sustain the views embedied in his reso-lutions, and asked how that could now be considered a judicial question which had already been decided. The umpire selected as a referee in the controversy had de-cided that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legis-

cided that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legis-lature had the power to impair the right to property. He was less now than ever disposed to submit to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. It was first brought forward by a good and great man in 1848, who feared that the Government would not stand the rude shock of contending parties. It was a fallacy that should be exploded. What was the result in Kansas, where the experiment was first tried? Did it succeed? No. The Government had to interpose to prevent desola-tion by civil war. Congress has no right to abdicate The Government had to interpose to prevent desolation by civil war. Congress has no right to abdicate any power conferred on it as a trustee. Looking toward Mr. Douglas he asked what consequence to us is our retention in place when weighed against the interests of the country? Of reason, right, and justice, what is there to sustain your policy? He then argued to show the absurdity of the idea that Congress could clothe its mere agent with power which it did not likely possess. This was allowing the recipient more than the donor had to give. He had heard the idea of non-intervention in the Senate of the United States, which had been hammered out to embrace boundless regions. He denied that non-intervention, as it was formerly understood, denied all right of Congress to legislate in regard to Shavery. At the very time the doctrine was broached, the Fugiive Slave law was emeted, and legislation taken in regard to Shavery in the Territories in the District of Columbia. He read Mr. Clay's opinions on the subject, to show that he who was the originator of the doctrine never gave it the interpretation claimed by the advocates of that he who was the originator of the doctrine never gave it the interpretation claimed by the advocates of Popular Sovereignty. The Senator from Illinois in 1850 opposed every proposition which passed the Sen-ate, and voted for the prohibition of Slavery from the Territories. He believed he did so under instructions. In 1854, Congress, in enacting Territorial bills, left out the provision requiring the Territorial Legislature to the provision requiring the Territorial Legislature to submit its acts to the revision of Congress, and this was claimed as a concession of the power by Congress. This, however, was not so, as Congress subsequently inserted a provision in the other bills. Moreover, Congress could not abdicate its powers. He asked no more for a slave code than for a horse or a machine code. He did want the Territories to understand that they had no right to interfere with the rights of property; and if they did so, be wanted Congress to interfere. He only asked that the constitutional rights of the Southern States should be respected. He heped that Mississippi would never surrender her equality of rights to avoid any danger. The country equality of rights to avoid any danger. The country had reached a period of civil war. An armed band had invaded a Southern State, and the question was, what must be done to save the country? Lectur-ers had been sowing broadcast throughout the land incendary doctrines, and so he called on

ers had been sowing broadcast throughout the land incendary doctrines, and so he called on the Senate to promote correct principles and bring back the Government to the doctrines of the Constitution. They were asked if the party professing hostility to their institutions got possession of the Government to await calmly an overt act. Was not a declaration of war an overt act? If a hostile army stood before your city, must you wait till it is sacked? He would meet them at the outer gate. Yet for this the South is charged with menacing the Government. The determination of the South to maintain her equal rights is tortured into a menace. It was not a threat, but a warning to prevent that which was dreaded, not desired. This question has been tampered with too long, and it is time that the truth was asserted in unequive-cal language. cal language.

Much of Mr. Davis's speech was inaudible. He

complained of indisposition.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) replied to a remark of Mr. Davis, that the second resolution of the formst affiliated with the views of Mr. Douglas. If this could be shown he would strike out any language assemble to such a construction. He therefore withdrew the second and third of his resolutions, and offered the following in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That esperience having already shown that the statutes and the common law do not afford sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Tecritories having failed, and others having refused to pass such laws, it has become the dust